

L 46322-66

ACC NR: AP5025128

alcoholysis or hydrolysis, vacuum distillation, and recrystallization produced the unsaturated phosphine oxides. Physical properties and elemental composition of all products were determined. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Sep64

/ ORIG REF: 003

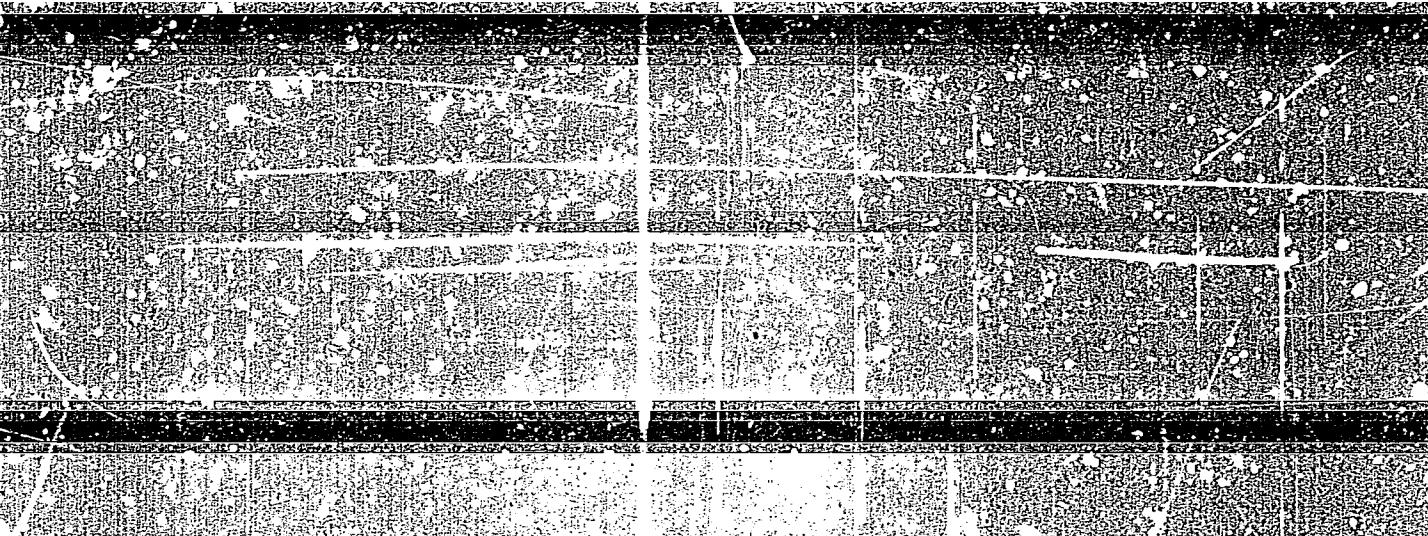
Card 2/2 eight

TSKHOVREBOV, I.N., kand.istor.nauk

Struggle of the industrial workers of southern Ossetia for the
fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan. Izv. Nugo-Oset.nauch.-
isel.-inst. no.9:192-156. '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Ossetia--Industries)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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... (MIRA 18 6)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0"

VARGIN, V.V.; TSKHOMSKAYA, T.S.

Glasses of the system $N_2O - ZnO - Al_2O_3 - P_2O_5$ as a base of enamels
for aluminum. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:2363-2368 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Enamel and enameling) (Glass) (Aluminum)

ACCESSION NR: AT3012980

S/2501/62/000/029/0029/0045

AUTHORS: Razmadze, T. S.; Tskhovrebadze, A. S.

TITLE: *Developmental curves of solar flares*

SOURCE: Abastumani. Astrofizich. observatoriya. Byul., no. 29, 1962.
Issledovaniya po programme MGG i mezhdunarod. geofiz. sotrudничества, 29-45

TOPIC TAGS: chromosphere, solar flare, telescope AFR 2

ABSTRACT: This paper consists almost wholly of a set of curves showing the growth and decay of the nine largest flares observed in 1959 at the Abastumanskaya observatoriya (Abastumani Observatory). Data were obtained by means of the AFR-2 chromospheric-photospheric telescope with a polarizing-interference light filter having a band pass of 0.5 Å in the H α line. The method of photometric treatment has been described by T. S. Razmadze in the preceding article of the present bulletin (pp. 3-2?). The graphs show duration, intensity, and area. When two centers were observed in a single flare, the intensity and area of each were plotted, but when the centers were difficult to differentiate, the values for all centers taken together were plotted. Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012980

ASSOCIATION: Abastumani. Astrofizich. observatoriya (Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 000ci61

DATE ACQ: 15Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TSKHOVREBASHVILI, Sh.A.

A geomorphologic feature of the high mountains of the Adzhar-Imeret Range and its causes. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.3:601-606 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

TSKHOVREBASHVILI, Sh.A.

Demudation surfaces of the northern slope of the Aizher-Imeret Range. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no.1:53-58 Jn '62. (MIRA 18:5)
1. Institut geografii im. Vekhushti AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Submitted April 6, 1961.

CHIBUKHCHYAN, R.; TSKHOVREBOV, V.

Producers' cooperative societies of Georgia. Promkoop. 13
(MIRA 13:2)
no.10:28 O '59.

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy vnedreniya proyektno-konstruktorskoy
kontory Gruzpromsoveta, Tbilisi (for Chibukhchyan); Nachal'nik
konstruktorskogo byuro Gruzpromsoveta, Tbilisi (for Tskhovrebov).
(Georgia--Art industries)

TSKHVEDADZE, P.A.

Problem of pleuropulmonary sarcoma. Sov.med. 23 no.6:125-126
Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (i.o.zav. - prof.A.D.
Zhgenti) Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LUNG neoplasms)
(SARCOME)

SOV/137-59-5-9842

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mikeladze, G.Sh., Nadiradze, Ye.M., Pagava, T.A., Tskhvediani, R.N.

TITLE: Electric Smelting of Silico-Aluminum From Coke and Tkibuly Shale Cinders

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metallurgii AS Georgian SSR, 1958, Vol 9, pp 59 - 68

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the possibility of obtaining Si-Al from the coke and cinders of Tkibuly shales. The cinders contained (in %): SiO_2 54.9, Al_2O_3 30.1, Fe_2O_3 10.8. The smelts were carried out in a one-phase electric furnace of 175 kva capacity with magnesite lining. An alloy of the following composition was obtained (in %): Si 39.8, Al 30.8, Fe 26.79. The alloy can be recommended to be used as a complex deoxidizer in steel production and as a reducing agent to obtain Fe-alloys by the metallo-thermic method. The consumption of electric power under industrial conditions is 8 - 9,000 kw-hrs/ton of Si-Al; the cost of Si-Al obtained on the base of Tkibuly shales is lower than that of 75% Fe-Si.

V.B.

Card 1/1

MIKELADZE, G.Sb., TSKHVEDIANI, R.N.

Carbon solubility in AMS alloys. Trudy Inst. met. i gor. dela AN
Gruz. SSR no. 8:31-42 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

(Aluminum-manganese alloys)
(Carbon)
(Solutions, Solid)

137-58-6-11658

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mikeladze, G.Sh., Nadiradze, Ye.M., Pagava, T.A.,
Tskhvediani, R.N.

TITLE: Use of Aluminum-silicon as Reductant in Smelting Ferrromanganese of Low Carbon Content (Ispol'zovaniye silikoalyuminiya v kachestve vosstanovitelya pri vyplavke ferromargantsa s malym soderzhaniyem ugleroda)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metalla i gorn. dela AN GruzSSR, 1957, Vol 8,
pp 43-51

ABSTRACT: Test heats were run in a two-electrode, single-phase, 30-40 kw furnace, magnesite lined, with a power density in the hearth of 2.7-3.6 kw/dm², employing a charge of Mn ore or converted Mn slag and lime, the reductant employed being Si-Al with 36.06% Si and 44.02% Al. It is established that when Mn ore is employed the oxidation of the Si proceeds more intensively and results in ≤ 1% Si content in the alloy. This is explained by the presence of Mn₃O₄ in the ore, whereas the slag contains MnO only. Optimum results in terms of Si content in the alloy and MnO content in the waste slag when Mn slags are employed are

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137-58-6-11658

Use of Aluminum-silicon (cont.)

attained when 0.5-5 mm Si-Al is charged onto the surface of the slag introduced. The C contents of the alloy fluctuated from 0.09 to 0.34%, the higher values being the result of periodic immersion of the electrodes in the slag, which cannot be permitted to happen when the standard three-phase furnaces are used. The concentration of P in the alloy was in direct relationship to the [P] in the charge, as Al is highly reductive of P_2O_5 . When Mn slag is employed, [P] did not exceed 0.08%. The [Mn] in alloys smelted from Mn ore attained 84.64% while that in metal smelted from Mn slag attained 85.57%. Calculations of unit ore consumption per ton of alloy are presented, although it is noted that these figures may be cut down, possibly, when larger furnaces are used for the smelting. Bibliography: 3 references.

A.Sh.

1. Ores--Processing
2. Aluminum silicon--Application
3. Blast furnaces--Performance

Card 2/2

MIKELADZE, G.Sh.; NADIRADZE, Ye.M.; PKHAKADZE, Sh.S.; GOGORISHVILI, B.P.; DGEBAUDZE, G.A.; SOLOSHENKO, P.S.; SEMENOV, V.Ye.; BARASHKIN, I.I.; SHIRYAYEV, Yu.S.; POSPELOV, Yu.P.; KATSEVICH, L.S.; ROZENBERG, V.L.; Prinimali uchastiye: LORDKIPANIDZE, I.S.; TSKHVEDIANI, R.N.; DZODZUASHVILI, A.G.; DUNIAVA, A.G.; PEKARSKIY, L.F.; GRITSFNYUK, Yu.V.; ZHELTOV, D.D.; LUZANOV, I.I.; GLADKOVSKIY, V.P.; PODMOGIL'NYY, V.P.; VOROPAYEV, I.P.; BRIKOVA, O.V.; VRUBLEVSKIY, Yu.P.; KLYUYEV, V.I.; BAYCHER, M.Yu.; LOGINOV, G.A.; SHILIN, V.K.; POPOV, A.I.; ZASLONKO, S.I.

Industrial experiments in the smelting of 45 o/o ferrosilicon in
a heavy-duty closed electric furnace. Stal' 25 no.5:426-429 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Gruzinskiy institut metallurgii (for Lordkipanidze, TSkhvediani, Dzodzuashvili, Gunjava). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Brikova, Vrublevskiy, Klyuyev). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotermicheskogo oborudovaniya (for Baycher, Loginov, Shilin, Popov, Zaslонко).

TSKHOVREBADZE, D.S.

Calculation of round cylindrical shells. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR
28 no.6:641-648 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisskiy matematicheskiy
institut imeni A.M.Razmadze. Predstavлено академиком I.N.Vekua.
(Elastic plates and shells)

TSKHOVREBADZE, D.S.

Appr0ximate calculations for a symmetrical prismatic shell of a
particular kind. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no.6:653-660 D '57.
(MIRA 11:6)

1.Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Stalina. Predstavлено
akademikom I.N. Vekua.
(Elastic plates and shells)

TSKHOVREBADZE, D. S., Candidate Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Marginal problems in the equilibrium of certain prismatic membranes". Tbilisi, 1959, published by the Acad Sci Georgian SSR. 10 pp (Acad Sci Georgian SSR, Tbilisi Math Inst im A. M. Razmadze and Computer Center), 150 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 108)

TSKHOVREBADZE, D.S.

Approximate solution of the problem of a momental state of strain
in a prismatic shell of a particular kind. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 20
no. 3:265-272 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Stalina. Predstavлено
akademikom I.N.Vekua.
(Elastic plates and shells)

RATNER, Ye.I.; BURKIN, I.A.; TSKHOVREBASHVILI, G.G.

Effect of molybdenum on the variation of plastid pigments in the
leaves of various plants. Fiziol. rast. 8 no.6:707-714 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

I. Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy
of Sciences, Moscow.
(Chlorophyll) (Plants, Effect of molybdenum on)

TSKHOVREBASHVILI, Sh.

Some geomorphological features of the Chkherimela River basin.
Trudy Tbil.GU 72:53-56 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Chkherimela Valley—Geomorphology)

TSKHOVREBASHVILI, Sh.A.

Determining the number of basic stages of level areas in mountain regions. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 30 no.5:595-600 My '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut geografii imeni Vakhushvili, AN GruzSSR. Predstavлено
академиком А.Н.Джавахишвили.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0

TSKHOVREBASHVILI, Sh.A.

Origin of the Tadzrisi Depression. Trudy Geog. ob-va Gruz. SSR
(MIRA 17:2)
6:135-138 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0"

TSKHOVREBASHVILI, Sh.A.

Origin of the Atskuri-Tashiskari part of the Kura Valley. Izv.
Vses. geog. ob-vn 95 no.4:360-364 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Kura Valley--Geology, Structural)

TSKHOVREBASHVILI, Shota Aleksandrovich

[In the glacial trough of the Arctic] [V ledianoi pustyne
Arktiki. Tbilisi] 1963. 49 p. [In Georgian]
(MIRA 17:5)

TSKHOVREBASHVILI, Sh. A.

Suramula River

Changes of the mouth of the Suramula River, Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 25, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

246T66

TSKHOVREBASHVILI, SH. A.

USSR/Geography - Estuary of Suramula Jan/Feb 53
River

"Problem of the Changes in the Suramula River
Estuary," Sh. A. Tskhovrebashvili

"Iz V-S Geograf Obshch" Vol 85, No 1, pp 93, 94

Comparison of present estuary with that studied
by the Georgian geographer Vakhushti during the
1st half of 18th century. Change in position be-
tween the old and the new estuary is almost 20 km.

246T66

TSKHOVREBOV, Kh.N.

On the wings of friendship. Grazhd.av. 19 no.12:10-12 D '66.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Komandir korablya Tu-114.
(Cuba—Air travle)

TSKHOVREBOV, V.

Useful initiative. Prom.koop. 12 no.12:13 D '58.

(MLR 12:2)

1. Nachal'nik proyektno-konstruktorskoy kontory Gruzpromsoveta,
Tbilisi.
(Cooperative societies)

BAYKOVA, R.A., student V kursa; TSKHOVREBOVA, Z.L., student V kursa

Lesions of the oral mucosa in exudative erythema multiforme.
Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.10:80 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
B.M. Pashkov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo insti-
tuta (dir. - dotsent G.N. Beletskiy).
(ERYTHEMA) (MOUTH---DISEASES)

ZHDANOV, V.A.; TSKHAY, M.S.

Theory of the nickel -- arsenide structures. Zhur.fiz.khim.
28 no.4:688-691 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom go-
sudarstvennom universitete im. V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Crystallochemistry) (Nickel arsenide)

REZNICHENKO, V.A.; TKACHENKO, V.A.; MIKELADZE, G.Sh.; KARYAZIN, I.A.;
KOZLOV, V.M.; NADIRADZE, Ye.M.; SOLOV'YEV, V.I.; GOGORISHVILI,
B.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: PKHAKADZE, Sh.S.; METREVELI, A.I.;
CHIKASHUA, D.S.; KHROMOVA, N.V.; KAVETSKIY, G.D.; TSKHVEDIANI,
R.N.; ARABIDZE, T.V.

Making titanium slag in an electric closed reduction furnace.
Titan i ego splavy no.8:28-40 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Titanium--Electrometallurgy)

ACC NR: AP6034103

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/004/0300/0302

AUTHOR: Tskhvishvili, D. G.; Vasadze, L. Ye.; Tsukh, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Distribution of the corrosion products of structural materials and neutron irradiation

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 300-302

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, neutron irradiation, boiling water reactor, aluminum, carbon steel, radioactivity measurement

ABSTRACT: The authors describe experiments on the determination of the coefficients of distribution of corrosion products of aluminum and carbon steel in an experimental apparatus made of 1Kh18N9T stainless steel irradiated with neutrons and kept under a pressure of 78—176 bar. The main purpose of the investigation was to ascertain what fraction of the corrosion products finds its way from water into steam in boiling-water reactors. The test apparatus (Fig. 1) was designed to be filled with a prescribed amount of bidistillate and kept in the reactor channel for a specified time. Samples of steam and water were then taken, and if the activity of the steam sample exceeded the background activity, the experiment was regarded as complete; otherwise, the experiment was continued. The main activity was produced by Na²⁴ in the case of aluminum and Co⁵⁸ or Fe⁵⁹ in the case of carbon steel. The experimental results were plotted in the form of the dependence of the distribution coefficient (the ratio of

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UDC: 621.039.534.4

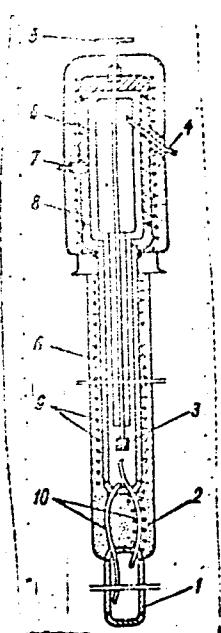
ACC NR: AR6034103

Fig. 1. Diagram of measuring apparatus. 1 - Cartridge; 2 - heat insulation; 3 - filter; 4 - steam sampling; 5 - tee; 6 - steam jacket; 7 - tube to manometer; 8 - housing; 9 - electric heaters; 10 - circulation tubes.

the activities of the samples of steam and water) on the ratio of the solvent phase densities. The distribution coefficients of Na^{24} agree well with the distribution coefficients of NaOH in the absence of neutron irradiation. In the case of steel, the distribution coefficients turn out to be close to those of the corrosion products of other heavy metals (Co, Ni, Cu, Mn, Cr). These distribution coefficients are appreciable not only at super-high pressures but also at medium pressures, and neutron irradiation has no influence on the transition of the corrosion products to the vapor state, the governing factor being the radius of the hydrate molecule, which is not changed by neutron bombardment. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 1B/ SUEM DATE: 12Mar66/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2



MARTYNOVA, O.I.; SEROV, Ye.P.; SMIRNOV, O.K.; TSKHVIRASHVILI, D.G.;
GOTSIRIDZE, V.D.

Solubility of iron oxides in steam at high and superhigh
parameters. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp. no.6:759-762
N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012269

S/0089/64/016/001/0065/0067

AUTHORS: Tskhvishvili, D. G.; Galustashvili, V. V.

TITLE: The behavior of borates and boric acid in boiling reactors.

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 1, 1964, 65-67

TOPIC TAGS: borates, boric acid, emergency shielding, reactors, boiling reactors, pentaborates, ammonium pentaborate, sodium pentaborate, evaporator, atomic power plants, heat carrier, neutron flux

ABSTRACT: The use of boric acid and ammonium and sodium pentaborates in the emergency shielding of a number of boiling reactors and the possible development of a liquid control system for such reactors has encouraged a study of the distribution of these substances in the liquid and vaporous phases of water. It has been established in a number of special tests that the substances present in water (NaCl and Na_2SO_4), as well as the chief corrosion product of construction materials, iron oxide, do not affect the distribution of borates and boric acid in the water. The similarity between the boric acid distribution in an active EBWR reactor and our experimental data justi-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012269

fies the assumption that the presence of a neutron flux does not have any effect on the conversion of borates and boric acid to steam. The results of the mentioned investigation make it possible to pre-calculate the borate and boric acid balance in the heat carrier of an atomic power plant. That balance can be fully determined by the solubility of these substances in water and steam. The behavior pattern of boric acid and borates in superheated steam leads to the conclusion that they will not precipitate in the superheaters of atomic power plants with a direct cycle, nor in turbines; the borates and boric acid will be washed away by the water in view of their high degree of solubility. Orig. art. has: 3 Figures, 2 Formulas and 2 Tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 06Apr63

DATE AQQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OH, PH

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

TSKHVIRASHVILI, D.G.; GALUSTASHVILI, V.V.

Behavior of borates and boric acid in boiling reactors. Atom. energ. 16
(MIRA 17:2)
no.1:65-67 Ja '64.

KRAYCHIK, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSKIPURISHVILI, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk;
Kiyan, D.M., inzh.

Analyzing the causes of failures of the welded structures of the
rolling stock under the conditions of low work stresses. Trudy TSN
II MPS no.260:36-44 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

L 3682-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AR5009893

UR/0044/65/000/002/B104/B104
519.3:513.88:513.83

22
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 2B451

AUTHOR: Takiriya, K. Ye. 44, 55

TITLE: A general problem in the calculus of variations on Banach spaces 16.44

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tbilissk. matem. in-ta, v. 29, 1964, 197-203

TOPIC TAGS: variational calculus, Banach space, operator equation

TRANSLATION: Let E and E_1 be reflexive Banach spaces with countable bases, P the set of elements $x \in E$ which satisfy the operator equation $U_x = \theta_{E_1}$, where U is an operator from E to E_1 , and θ_{E_1} is the zero-element of E_1 . It is assumed that P is a bounded regular set in the sense of Lyusternik. Furthermore, let $f(x)$ be a functional which is a Frechet differentiable on E , $\text{grad } f(x) - L x, dU(x, h) = K_x(h)$, and let K_x^* be the conjugate operator to K_x which has a left inverse K_x^{*-1} . Finally, let K_x and K_x^{*-1} satisfy a Lipschitz condition on P , let (V) be an arbitrary compact homotopy class of sets on P , let $c = \sup_{[v]} \min_v f(v)$, and let E^* and E_1^* be the corresponding spaces conjugate of E and E_1 respectively. The follow-

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L 3682-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5009893

ing statements are proven: Theorem 1: If the following conditions are fulfilled:

1) for each $x \in P$ $\|K_x(h)\| < \|K_x\| \|h\|$, $\|K_x^{-1}(g)\| < \|K_x^{-1}\| \|g\|$,
 $g \in E^*$,

2) $f(x)$ is a bounded functional and Lx satisfies a Lipschitz condition on P ; then
for each $\epsilon > 0$ there exist elements

$x_\epsilon \in P \cap (c - \epsilon < \|x\| < c + \epsilon)$, $\Lambda x_\epsilon = K_{x_\epsilon}^{-1}(Lx_\epsilon) \in E_1^*$

and a number $\alpha(\epsilon) > 0$ satisfying the condition of an almost critical point

$\|Lx_\epsilon - K_{x_\epsilon}^{-1}(\Lambda x_\epsilon)\| <$

where $\alpha(\epsilon) \rightarrow 0$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. Theorem 2: Let all the conditions of theorem 1 be satisfied except for the boundedness of $f(x)$ and P ; let the operators Lx , K^*x , K^*x^{-1} be weakly continuous in x ; let $f(x)$ be weakly continuous in x and suppose that the $\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$. Then there exist elements $x \in E$, $\Lambda \in E_1^*$ and a number $R > 0$ satisfying

the conditions $Lx = K_x^*(\Lambda)$, $x \in [-c, c]S$,

where $c = \sup_{[v]} \min_{v \in [v]} f(x)$, $[v]$ is a compact homotopy class of sets on $P \cap S$ and

$S(\theta_E, R)$ is the sphere of radius R with center at θ_E .

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

KL

Card 2/2

L 3681-66 EWT(d)/T IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AR5009894

UR/0044/65/000/002/B104/B105

519.3:513.88:513.83

22
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 2B452

AUTHOR: Tskiriy, K. Ye. 44,55

TITLE: The stability of conditionally critical points of functionals 16,44,55

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tbilissk. matem. in-ta, v. 29, 1964, 205-211 44,55

TOPIC TAGS: Banach space, linear functional operator, nonlinear functional operator

TRANSLATION: The author investigates certain problems on the stability of conditionally critical points of functionals. Let E and E_1 be Banach spaces, $U(x)$ an operator from E into E_1 , $dU(x, h)$ the Frechet differential of $U(x)$ where $dU(x, h) = Kxh$ is an operator from E into E_1 where it is linear in h and non-linear in x , and $\dot{x} = U'(x)$ the derivative of $U(x)$. Furthermore, let $P \subseteq E$ be the set of points $x \in E$ which satisfy the operator equation $U(x) = \theta_{E_1}$ where θ_{E_1} is the zero-element of E_1 , given that $f(x)$ is an everywhere Frechet differentiable functional on E , and let

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L 3681-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5009894

$L_x = \text{grad } f(x)$. The point $x_0 \in P$ is called strongly regular if the operator $K_{x_0}^{*-1}$ which is conjugate to K_x^* and if E^* , the conjugate space of E , admits a representation $E^* = E'^* + E''^*$, where E'^* is the image of K_x^* and E''^* is the complement of E'^* in E^* . Correspondingly, P is called a strongly regular abstract surface if each point of P is strongly regular. If $x_0 \in P$ is a regular point of the functional $f(x)$, then, by a theorem of L. A. Lyusternik, there exists a critical functional $\Lambda_x \in E^*$ such that $L_x = K_x(\Lambda_x)$. The author proves that if the operator K_x is continuous at a strongly regular point $x_0 \in P$ (in which case we have $E^* = E'^* + E''^*$), then there exists a strongly regular non-empty neighborhood $S_{x_0}(r)$. Furthermore, let

$Q_x = K_x \cdot K_x^{-1}$, $Q_{x_0}(L_x) = [Q_x(L_x)]_{x=x_0}$, let T_0 be the space of the zero operator K_{x_0} , I the identity operator, $[Q_x]$ the space of twice differentiable functionals $f(x)$ with norm

$$\|f\|_{[Q_x]} = \sup_{S_{x_0}(r)} \|f(x) + f'(x)\| + \|f''(x)\|, \quad L_x = f'(x)$$

x_0 is the critical point of $f(x)$ on P , i. e. the solution of the Euler-Lagrange functional equation $L_{x_0} - Q_{x_0}(L_x) = 0_B$.

Card 2/3

L 3681-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5009894

The author poses the problem of the existence in $S_{x_0}(\eta) \cap P$ of a critical point of the perturbed functional $f(x) + \Delta f(x)$ under small perturbation of $\Delta f(x)$ in the norm of the space G_1^n . It is proved that if 1) $x_0 \in P$ is a critical point of $f(x)$, 2) $f(x)$ and $U(x)$ are twice Frechet differentiable, 3) $S_{x_0}(\eta) \cap P$ is a strongly regular neighborhood, 4) the operator

$A_{x_0} = (I - Q_{x_0})L'_{x_0} - Q'_{x_0}(L_{x_0})$,
acting from T_0 into E^* , has an inverse, then x_0 is stable, i. e. there exists $\tau > 0, \eta > 0$, such that the perturbed functional $f(x) + \Delta f(x)$, in the norm $\|\Delta f\|_{G_1^n}$, has at least one critical point $x_0 + \Delta x_0 \in P$,

where $\|\Delta x\| \leq \eta$ and $\eta \rightarrow 0$. Under slight perturbation of the function, the critical function is only slightly perturbed, and if $E = T_0 + T_1$, then a unique critical point and a unique critical function corresponds to each perturbation of the functional. If $f'(x)$ and $U'(x)$ satisfy a Lipschitz condition and $(1 + \|Q_{x_0}\|)G_L^n + \|L_{x_0}\|C_L^n < 1$,

where C_L^n is the constant Lipschitz operator of $f'(x)L$, then x_0 is stable in the norm of the space G_1^n under small $\|\Delta f\|_{G_1^n}$.

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3 KC

VASIL'YEVA, M.G.; LALYKINA, V.M.; MAKHARASHVILI, N.A.; SOKLOVA,
A.L.; SOYFER, V.M.; TSKIRIYA, N.G.; BARON, Ye.Ye.,
doktor khim. nauk, red.

[Analysis of boron and its inorganic compounds] Analiz bora
i ego neorganicheskikh soedinenii. Pod red. E.E.Baroni.
Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 267 p. (MIRA 19:1)

ACCESSION NR: AR4027683

S/0276/64/000/001/G009/G009

SOURCE: RZh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 1G66

AUTHOR: Tavadze, F. N.; Tskitishvili, M. D.; Bagdavadze, D. I.

TITLE: The effect of additions of nitrogen, boren, and carbon on the heat resistance of chromium-nickel alloys (with 10% nickel)

CITED SOURCE: Tr. In-ta metallurgii. AN GruzSSR, v. 13, 1962(1963), 57-63

TOPIC TAGS: heat-resistant alloy, chromium-nickel alloy, alloy additive

TRANSLATION: The addition of up to 0.5% nitrogen noticeably increases heat resistance. Increasing the nitrogen content in alloys is desirably, but limited due to the complication of sample smelting technology. The addition of boron up to its solubility limit gives even better results. The addition of boron with the separation of the excess phases decreases heat resistance. The addition of up to 0.25% carbon increases heat resistance by an insignificant amount. Increasing the carbon content to 0.5% results in a sharp deterioration of heat resistance due to the separation of the unstable carbides.

Card 1/2

SOV/137-59-5-10709

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 179 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tavadze, F.N., Tskitishvili, M.D.TITLE: The Structure and Some Properties of Alloys of the Mn_3Si - Fe_3Si_2 SystemPERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metallurgii, AS GeorgianSSR, 1958, Vol 9, pp 71 - 75
(Georgian, Russian résumé)ABSTRACT: Alloys of the Mn_3Si - Fe_3Si_2 system consist mainly of solid solutions. In an alloy with 70% Fe_3Si_2 , the presence of a chemical compound of $Fe_{12}Si_{11}Mn_5$ composition can be assumed according to the decrease in hardness and electric resistance. The alloys investigated become brittle after heating and cooling off within a range of 200° - 500°C.

L.V.

Card 1/1

L 36463-66 EWP(m)/T/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB
ACC NR: AR6009968 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/012/1058/1058
AUTHOR: Tavadze, F. N.; Tskitishvili, M. D.; Mandzhaladze, S. N.;
Lashkhli, T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of small boron additions on the heat and corrosion
resistance of multicomponent chromium-manganese alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12I437

REF SOURCE: Tr. Gruz. in-t metallurgii, v. 14, 1965, 109-122

TOPIC TAGS: boron, austenite, chromium containing alloy, manganese
containing alloy, metal hardening, heat resistance, corrosion
resistance, solubility

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the relationship between heat and
corrosion resistance and structure of austentic Cr-Mn alloys in solid
solution (low-alloyed with boron, nitrogen and carbon) composed
(in %) of Cr, 15.0; Mn, 15.0; W, 0.5; Mo, 0.5; Nb ~ 0.5. The heat

UDC: 669.15.018.8:620.193

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 03/14/2001
Card 1/2 CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0
[Distribution of abstract]

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solutions,
with boron

SUB CODE: 1

rd 2/2 GP

reecting state, which contain
a considerable number of
alloys have
made a considerable number of
films in HNO₃ have
been obtained with B added to
alloys alloyed
[NT]

L 46322-66

ACC NR: AP5025128

alcoholysis or hydrolysis, vacuum distillation, and recrystallization produced the unsaturated phosphine oxides. Physical properties and elemental composition of all products were determined. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Sep64 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 egr

TAVADZE, F.N.; TSKITISIVILI, M.D.; BAGDAVADZE, D.I.

Effect of additions of nitrogen, boron and carbon on the heat
resistance of chromium-nickel alloys (with 10% of nickel). Trudy
Inst. met. AN Cruz. SSR vol. 13:57-63 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

TSKHOVREBOV, I.N., kand.istor.nauk

Struggle of the industrial workers of southern Ossetia for the
fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan. Izv. Iugo-Oset.nauch.-
issl.-inst. no.9:132-156. '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Ossetia--Industries)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0

KURDOVANIDZE, V.G.; TSKHVEDIANI, D.K.

Comparative evaluation of one-row and two-row intestinal stich
in an experiment. Trudy Tbil. GIDUV 6:167-172 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

(INTESTINES—SURGERY) (SUTURES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0"

MIKELADZE, G.Sh.; NADIRADZE, Ye.M.; PAGAVA, T.A.; TSKHIVEDIANI, R.N.

Electric melting of aluminum-silicon from coke and Tkibuli
shale ashes. Trudy Inst.met. AN Gruz.SSR 9:59-68 '58.
(MIRA 12:8)
(Tkibuli--Shale) (Aluminum-silicon alloys)

SOV/ 137-58-7-14208

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 35 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mikeladze, G.Sh., Tskhvediani, R.N.

TITLE: Solubility of Carbon in Al-Mn-Si Alloys (Rastvorimost' ugle-roda v splavakh AMS)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metalla i gorn. dela. AN GruzSSR, 1957, Vol 8,
pp 31-42

ABSTRACT: The solubility of C in Al-Mn-Si alloys with various Si, Al, and Mn contents was determined on their smelting in a graphite crucible in an induction furnace using pure materials. It is established that with an increase in Si and Al content the C content decreases considerably. With Al concentrations of up to 20% the effect of Si on the solubility of C is stronger than that of Al. The effectiveness of additions of Al above 20% surpasses the effect of Si. The solubility of C in alloys containing 30% Al consists of hundredths of one percent. Therefore for the smelting of alloys high in Al and Si fettling of crucibles with carbon is recommended.

Card 1/1 1. Carbon--Solubility 2. Aluminum-manganese-silicon alloys. V. M.
 --Properties

MIKELADZE, G.Sh.; NADIRADZE, Ye.M.; BEZARASHVILI, Sh.M.; DGEBUADZE, G.A.;
TSKHVEDIANI, R.N.; CHIKASHUA, D.S.; METREVELI, A.I.

Making ferrosilicon in a closed electric furnace. Stal' 21 no.5:
419-422 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut metallurgii AN GSSR i Zestafonskiy zavod ferrosplavov.
(Ferrosilicon—Electrometallurgy)

MIKELADZE, G.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; NADIRADZE, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
GOCORISHVILI, B.P., inzh.; TSKHVEDIANI, S.N., inzh.; CHIKASHUA,
D.S., inzh.; METREVELI, A.I., inzh.

Making ferrochromium in closed, electric ore reducing furnaces.
Biul. TSIICHM no.1:18-23 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Iron-chromium alloys--Electrometallurgy)

MIKELADZE, G.Sh.; TSKHVEDIANI, R.N.

Radiometric method of studying the length of a metallocothermic reaction. Trudy Inst. met. AN Cruz. SSR vol. 13:131-140 '62.
(MIRA 17:9)

Tskhvishvili

124-1957-10-11849

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 94 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tskhvishvili, (no initial given)

TITLE: Application of the Radioactive Tracer Method to the Study of Some Problems of Heat Engineering (Primeneniye metodiki radioaktivnykh indikatorov pri izuchenii nekotorykh teplotekhnicheskikh voprosov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta energ. AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 10, pp 99-105

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0

TSKHVIRASHVILI, D. S.

Tskhviroashvili, D. S. -- "Investigation of the Solubility of Salts in Superheated High Pressure Steam." Gant Tech Sci, Power Engineering Inst Leningr. N. M. Krzhizhanovsky, Acad Sci USSR, 1 Jan 54. (Vechernaya Moscow, 1 Jan 54)

SC: SUM 166, 22 July 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0

TSKHVIRASHVILI, D.G.; GOMSIRIDZE, V.D.

Special features of the transition of some substances into water
vapor. Trudy Inst. energ. AN Gruz. SSR 17:239-244 '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0"

TSKHVIRASHVILI, D.G.; GALUSTASHVILI, V.V.

Passing of weak mineral acids to saturated water vapor. Soob.
AN Gruz. SSR 30 no.5:625-629 My '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut energetiki imeni A.I.Didebulidze AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN GruzSSR P.G.Shengeliya.

SOV/112-59-3-4546

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 38 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tskhvishvili, D. G.

TITLE: On the Problem of Utilizing the Industrial and Thermal-Water Waste Heat for Agricultural Needs in Gruzinskaya SSR (K voprosu ispol'zovaniya teplovykh otkhodov promyshlennosti i termal'nykh vod v agroteplofiksii Gruzinskoy SSR)

PERIODICAL: Tr. in-ta energ. AN GruzSSR, 1957, Vol 11, pp 89-91

ABSTRACT: A survey of Gruziya industry has shown that there are available considerable quantities of waste heat which can be used for heating greenhouses and hotbeds (the cost of greenhouse heating amounts to 70-80% of all operating costs). A table presents maximum hourly heat consumption by greenhouses and hotbeds of the Gruzinskaya SSR. It is noted that a considerable amount of heat is being lost in the form of gas accompanying petroleum production in Mirzaani and Norio. Utilization of Tsiazh hot-spring water of 81-82°C is recommended. Considerable amounts of waste heat are available at

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-3-4546

On the Problem of Utilizing the Industrial and Thermal-Water Waste Heat for
Zakavkazskiy metallurgical plant. Data on major sources of waste heat in
Gruziya and in the corresponding hotbed and greenhouse area is presented.

M. L. Z.

Card 2/2

TSKHVIRASHVILI, D.G.; NEBIYERIDZE, D.P.

Studying the behavior of boric acid in superheated steam. Soob. AN
Gruz.SSR 23 no.6:695-698 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut energetiki im. A.I. Didebulidze AN Gruz.SSR 23 no.6:
695-698 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Steam, Superheated) (Boric acid)

S/020/60/134/003/015/020
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Styrikovich, M. A., Corresponding Member AS USSR,
Tskhvishvili, D. G., and Nebiyeridze, D. P. ✓

TITLE: Investigation of the Solubility of Boric Acid in Saturated
Water Vapor

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 3,
pp. 615-617

TEXT: The authors investigated the solubility of boric acid in saturated
water vapor with the aid of a special apparatus. A small part of the
solution of known concentration was evaporated. The boric acid content
was determined in vapor condensate samples colorimetrically and volu-
metrically. Fig. 1 shows the solubility of boric acid in vapor as a
function of pressure between 1 and 200 atm. Therefrom, the authors con-
cluded that the B_2O_3 concentration depends linearly on its concentration
in water. Consequently, the distribution coefficient of B_2O_3 between the
vapor- and the liquid phase of the solvent is independent of the con- ✓

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Solubility of Boric Acid
in Saturated Water Vapor

S/020/60/134/003/015/020
B016/B054

centration in the range mentioned. As compared with other inorganic compounds, boric acid is very well soluble in water vapor, even at low pressure. Fig. 2 shows the values of the visible distribution coefficients of boric acid as dependent on the relation of the densities of the solvent phases (Ref. 2). This dependence is represented by an exponential function (see Equation). Fig. 2 shows that the values of the distribution coefficient agree well with the individual points determined at the Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute). Boric acid is characterized by the maximum value of the visible distribution coefficient and, accordingly, by the lowest exponent n. This is due to the fact that boric acid, being a weak acid, is practically in a nondissociated state in water. This confirms the theorem stating that compounds which are in an aqueous solution in the form of molecules migrate preferably into the vapor (Ref. 3). The experimental results are also indicative of this fact (Fig. 3). The experiments were made with binary solutions, one component of which was boric acid. The visible distribution coefficient of boric acid is practically not influenced even by the addition of larger amounts of NaCl or Na_2SO_4 , if the pressure remains unchanged. From their

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Solubility of Boric Acid
in Saturated Water Vapor

S/020/60/134/003/015/020
B016/BC54

results and from the behavior of boric acid in overheated vapor, the authors conclude that the behavior of this acid in practice is completely determined by the laws governing its solubility in water vapor; for, even at atmospheric pressure, its distribution coefficient is multiple the coefficient of the mechanical carrying-away of the liquid with the vapor. There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki im. A. I. Didebulidze Akademii nauk
GruzSSR (Institute of Power Economy imeni A. I. Didebulidze
of the Academy of Sciences of the Gruzinskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1960

✓

Card 3/3

TSKHVIRASHVILI, D.G.

Experimental study of the solubility of boric acid in saturated
steam. Trudy Inst.energ.AN Gruz.SSR 16:63-66 '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Boric acid) (Steam)

~~TSKHVIRASHVILI, D. G.~~
USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/2 Pub. 22 - 24/47
Authors Styrikovich, M. A., Memb. Corresp. of Acad. of Sc. USSR.; Khaybullin, I. Kh.; and ~~TSKHVIRASHVILI, D. G.~~
Title Solubility of salts in high pressure water vapor
Periodical Dok. AN SSSR 100/6, 1123-1126, Feb 21, 1955
Abstract The solubility of Na_2SO_4 , CaCl_2 , NaCl was investigated in saturated water vapors at pressures ranging from 100 to 200 atm. It was found that the solubility of solid substances in superheated water vapor at constant pressures in the zone of slight overheating has a negative coefficient, it reaches a minimum at a certain point and then acquires a positive coefficient in the zone of relative high overheating.
Institution Acad. of Sc. USSR, The G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy Power Engineering Institute
Submitted October 28, 1954

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/6, 1123-1126, Feb 21, 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 22 - 24/47

Abstract : The solubility of the substances investigated in a superheated state was found to be qualitatively analogous to the change in the basic characteristics of the superheated vapor. Eight references: 5 USSR, 1 USA, 1 Scandinavian and 1 German (1940-1953). Graphs.

TSKHVIRASHVILI, D.G.

Investigating the solubility of sodium chloride in superheated
heat-pressure steam. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 17 no.8:731-736 '56.
(MLRA 10:3)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut energetiki im.A.I. Dide-
bulidze, Tbilis. Predstavлено академиком R.I. Agladze.
(Sodium chloride) (Solubility)
(Steam, Superheated)

STYRIKOVICH, M.A.; TSKHVIRASHVILI, D.G.; NEBIYERIDZE, D.P.

Solubility of boric acid in saturated water vapor. Dokl. AN SSSR
134 no.3:615-617 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut energetiki im. A.I.Bidebulidze Akademii nauk GruzSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Styrikovich).
(Boric acid) (Water vapor)

TsKHVITAVA, K.U.

SGV/5-6-59-5-10/72
 5(7) **ACTIONS:**
PHOTOGRAPHIC: Meteorology i. glaciology, 1959, Nr. 5, pp 44 - 45 (USGS)
ABSTRACT: The Collective of the Tbilisi's nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Tbilisi Hydro-meteorological Scientific Research Institute) established a collaboration with the workers of the airport. An appeal to the workers of the AMSC (Air Weather Station of the Civil Air Fleet) and the flying and ground personnel of the airport, as well as the obligations of the personnel of Tbilisi Airport and of the workers of the AMSC, was published here. The appeal requests to give lectures and reports on physical conditions of the atmosphere. The atmospheric processes most influencing aviation are to be explained. A

TITLE:

Meteorology i. glaciology, 1959, Nr. 5, pp 44 - 45 (USGS)

ABSTRACT:

The Collective of the Tbilisi's nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Tbilisi Hydro-meteorological Scientific Research Institute) established a collaboration with the workers of the airport. An appeal to the workers of the AMSC (Air Weather Station of the Civil Air Fleet) and the flying and ground personnel of the airport, as well as the obligations of the personnel of Tbilisi Airport and of the workers of the AMSC, was published here. The appeal requests to give lectures and reports on physical conditions of the atmosphere. The atmospheric processes most influencing aviation are to be explained. A

Cards 1/2

Scientific discussion and analysis of complicated meteorological conditions in aviation are to be organized. Systematic reports on the latest achievements inland and abroad are to be delivered. The members of the personnel taking part in correspondence are to receive help and advice in Physics, Mathematics, aerodynamics and meteorology. The personnel of Tbilisi University and the workers of the AMSC agree: 1) To carry Tbilisi Airport and the workers of the AMSC through every flight, out careful meteorological observations throughout every flight, and communicate them in due time to the AMSC. 2) The workers of the AMSC agree to collect systematically the material of meteorological observations, and to inform the Tbilisi's AMSC in due time. 3) The airplane crews agree to support as much as possible the scientific co-workers during the flight. 4) The airplane crews agree to discuss any complicated case of meteorological conditions arising during the flight, in the presence of the workers of the Tbilisi AMSC. 5) The workers of the airport are to deliver lectures on jet and piston-engine propelled aircraft for the co-workers of the Tbilisi AMSC.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0

TISKILIS, D.S.; SHENDEREY, L.I.; Prinimala uchastiye GORYUNOVA, N.P.

Solubility of oxygen-nitrogen mixtures in toluene. Khim.prom.
no.9:690-691 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0"

13 AUGUST 1987

USER/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Cardio-Vascular Drugs

U-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, No 17653

Author : Tskimanauri G.A., Gviniliya I.M.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Digicillin Action on the Heart at Various Functional States
of the Central Nervous System.

Orig Pub : Farmacol. i toxicologiya, 1957, 20, No 3, 57-59

Abstract : Digicillin is a dry standardized preparation obtained from Digitalis ciliata L. Administered intravenously to rabbits in a 0.01 - 0.03 g/kg dose, it had a positive inotropic action and a negative chromatropic effect on the heart. After the preliminary administration of NaBr (0.01 g/kg), Digicillin (0.01 g/kg) had no specific effect on the heart. In a 0.03 g/kg dose the effect was weaker than normally. Consequently, by intensifying the cortical inhibitions NaBr changed the organism's response to digicillin. In animals, narcotised with urethan, the digicillin action on the heart was considerably stronger and lasted longer, than in the control animals.

Card : 1/1

TSKIMANURI, G.A.

TSKIMANURI, G.A.; GVINDZHILIYA, I.M.

Effect of digicillin on the heart in various functional conditions
of the central nervous system. Farm. i toks. 20 no.3:57-59 My-Je '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

1. Laboratoriya kafedry farmakologii Tbilisskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(DIGITALIS, effects,
digicillin, cardiac responses in rabbits after admin.
of sodium bromide & urethane (Bus))

(BROMIDES, effects,
sodium, on cardiac response to digicillin (Bus))

(URETHANE, effects,
on heart response to digicillin (Bus))

TSKIPURIDZE, L.R.; BAKURADZE, A.N.

Interrelation between the slow bioelectrical potentials of the cerebral cortex and cerebellar cortex. Trudy Inst. fisiol. AN Gruz.SSR. 7:201-216
'48. (MIRA 9:8)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (CEREBELLUM)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

TSKIPURIDZE, L.R.; BAKURADZE, I.A.

About the perceptive function of the cerebellar cortex in connection
with its bioelectrical activity. Trudy Inst.fiziol. AN Gruz.SSR. '7:
187-199 '48.
(CEREBELLUM) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

KARTASHOV, V.I., inzhener; KRONKALN, L.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
TSKIFURISHVILI, V.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIDOROV, N.I..
inzhener, redaktor; YUDZON, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems in increasing the runs of electric locomotives between
repairs; on the basis of progressive practices of electric locomotive
machinists and repairmen in shops and plants] Voprosy uvelicheniya
mezhremontnykh probegov elektrovozov; na osnove peredovogo obyta
elektrovozykh mashinistov-tiazhelovesnikov i rabotnikov remontnykh
tsekhov depo i zavodov. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956.
90 p.

(Electric locomotives)

(MLRA 10:1)

TsKIPURIDZE, L.R.

23601 MEKHANIZM VOZNICKOGENIYA MEDLENNYKh ELEKTRICHESKIKh POTENTsIALOV V KORE MOZZhECHKA I IKh FUNKTIONAL'NOYe ZNACLENIYe. DOKLAD I PRENIYa . V SB: GAGRSKIYE BESEDY PO EKSPERIM BIOLOGII . T. I. TBLISI, 1949, C. 265-72.--BIBLIOGR: C. 271 - 72.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0

TSKIPURIDZE, L.R.

Electrophysiology of the cerebral cortex of a normal cat during natural sleep. Trudy inst. fiziol. AN Gruz. SSR 8:209-225 '50. (MLRA 9:7)
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (CEREBRAL CORTEX) (SLEEP)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120017-0"

TSKIPURIDZE, L. R.

Следующие Марии Маране
и ее дочь Тамара Симоновна были
затем арестованы по обвинению в
антисоветской деятельности и приговорены к тюремному
аресту: 1941, 111. Год. 1041.
1942, 165 № 25. Узн. осн.
Сентябрь 1953, 20.6.
Тереза Вениамина Георгиевича
Валашвили разработана перво-
восточная террористическая реа-
ция. 1952, 166 с. 25. Узн., пакет
Зап. 1953, 20.6.
1042. № 31. б. З. о. А. А. Коган
и др. Октябрь 1952. Руководитель
группы Валашвили Тамара Симоновна
была осуждена по статье 58, ч. 1, п. б.
статьи 58 Уголовного кодекса СССР
1952 г. 215 ст., 38 крим.
Сентябрь 1953, 26.6.
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TITLE: On Critical Points of a Weakly Continuous Functional in Banach Spaces

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ABSTRACT: The author investigates the question whether the weakly continuous functional $f(x)$ possesses conditional critical points on the hypersurface P in the real regular Banach space E with basis. It is assumed that $f(x)$ is a functional defined for $x \in E$ differentiable according to Frechet. The hypersurface P is given by the system of equations $\varphi_i(x) = 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$), where $\varphi_i(x)$ are differentiable functionals too.

The problem of the conditional extremum of the functional $f(x)$ is reduced to the investigation of the non-linear operator equation

$$(1) \quad L_f x = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i L_{\varphi_i} x$$

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On Critical Points of a Weakly Continuous Functional in Banach spaces

where L_f and L_{φ_i} are gradients of the functionals $f(x)$ and $\varphi_i(x)$;
 λ_i are Euler-Lagrange factors.

In §§ 1-2 the position of the problem and some well-known notions and theorems are to be found. § 3 considers the case, where $n = 1$, $E \equiv L_p$ ($p > 1$) and where P is a weakly closed hypersurface. The existence of a conditional critical point of $f(x)$ on P is proved.

In § 4 the author investigates the case, where $n = 1$, E is a regular Banach space with basis and P is given by the equation $\varphi(x) = 1$, where $\varphi(x)$ is a twice differentiable convex functional of Minkowski. In § 5 the theorem on the existence of a conditionally critical point of $f(x)$ on P is proved, if n is an arbitrary natural number, while L_f and L_{φ_i} satisfy certain conditions. In § 6 a method for the case $E \equiv L_p$ is given which simplifies the proofs of § 5.

The investigations of the author are generalizations of some results of Lyusternik - Shmirl'man and of the reviewer.

Card 2/2

E.S. Tsitlanadze

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